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ABSTRACT

This document presents a selected bibliography of recent books and journal articles relating to adolescent sexuality and reproductive health. The compilation of annotated references is divided into sections which focus on the issues of: (1) Sexuality Education; (2) Contraception; (3) Parenthood; (4) Communication with Parents; (5) Reproductive Health; (6) Sexual Behavior; (7) School-Based Programs; (8) Teenage Life in General; and (9) Male Involvement. Eleven books and 102 journal articles are annotated. (NB)

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TEEN SEXUALITY TODAY: BIBLIOGRAPHY OF SELECTED RESOURCES

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Teen Sexuality Today

Bibliography of Selected Resources

Published by Planned Parenthood® Federation of America, Inc. 810 Seventh Avenue, New York, New York 10019 212/541-7800
Developed by the LINK (Library and Information Network) Department of Education

This selected bibliography of recent books and journal articles relating to teen sexuality and reproductive health was developed as a supplement to the Winter 1985-86 issue of Emphasis -- "Conflict and Challenge: Teen Programs Today." This compilation of annotated references is divided into sections focusing on issues which confront not only teenagers themselves but also those who are concerned with their development and education. The topics of focus are: Sexuality Education, Contraception, Parenthood, Communication with Parents, Reproductive Health, Sexual Behavior, School-Based Programs, Teenage Life in General, and Male Involvement.

SEXUALITY EDUCATION

Books

A BASIC LIST OF SEX EDUCATION RESOURCES, Ed-U Press, comp. Fayetteville, NY: Ed-U Press, 1984. unp. $5.00.

Updated annually, this list includes national organizations, government agencies, religious organizations, journals and newsletters, toll-free hotlines, books for all family members, references for school and community service personnel, references for religious leaders, references for the disabled, general reference works, and a list of publishers.

CG 020891

FIRST LOVE: A YOUNG PEOPLE'S GUIDE TO SEXUAL INFORMATION, Ruth Westheimer and Nathan Kravetz. New York: Warner Books, 1985. 212 p. $3.50. ISBN 0-446-34092-8.

Written for both parents and teenagers, this easy-to-read guide presents information on a variety of sexual matters. Topics include: differentiating sex and love; reproductive physiology; virginity; contraception; masturbation; homosexuality; being accepted by peers; rape and abuse; venereal disease; feelings; whom to turn to for counseling and help. WARNING: A typo on p. 195 makes an incorrect statement about the "safest" time of the month to have intercourse. The correct word on line 6 is "unsafe" not "safe." The publisher is recalling copies of the book and correcting the error.

"WE'RE NOT JUST TALKING SEX . . ." A LEADER'S GUIDE FOR TEEN SEX EDUCATION, Katherine Whitlock et al. Philadelphia: Planned Parenthood Southeastern Pennsylvania, 1983. 130 p. $12.95.

Written for adults (not necessarily health care professionals) who wish to introduce teenagers to sexuality education programs, this guide describes general principles of effective programming as well as reproductive physiology and contraception. Outlines for programs on health care, values and decision-making, and sexuality and relationships, as well as instructions for program evaluation, are provided. Print and AV resources for teens, parents and professionals are listed; appendices detailing anatomy, STDs, health care, contraception and rape are included.

Articles

ALEXANDER, SHARON J.
Improving sex education programs for young adolescents: parents' views
Family Relations, April 1984, 33(2), 251-257

Parents of young adolescents from two communities were surveyed regarding their attitudes toward sex education. The major findings were that parents wanted to be the primary sex educators of their children and that they wanted schools to supplement their efforts. These parents wanted diverse topics covered by schools and wanted them introduced no later than ninth grade. Implications for researchers and educators are presented.

BLAIN, GERALD H. and BRUSKO, MARLENE
Starting a peer counseling program in the high school
Journal of School Health, March 1985, 55(3), 116-118

Peer counseling has become more prevalent in high schools nationwide. Programs fall into two general categories based on their purpose and group composition; open models, where students are trained to help other troubled students in their schools, and closed models, in which students are trained to help themselves. This study provides a practical, working description of the open model as implemented in a large, suburban high school.

BRICK, PEGGY
Adolescence in perspective: a lifespan approach to sexuality education
Seminars in Adolescent Medicine, June 1985, 1(2), 139-144

Sexuality education during adolescence is part of a process begun in childhood and continued throughout life. A lifespan approach to sex education respects the full personhood of adolescents and allows them to gain essential insights about their place in the continuum of life. Suggestions for developing this approach are offered.

DAVIS, SALLY M. and HARRIS, MARY B.
Adolescents' questions about sex
Journal of Adolescent Health Care, December 1983, 4(4), 225-229

Adolescents from urban and rural areas were given a chance to ask anonymous questions about sex. These questions were then used as the basis for subsequent presentations on sex education. The most popular categories of questions were reproduction, sexuality and contraception, followed by anatomy, venereal disease, pregnancy, abortion, vocabulary, hygiene, cancer and genital discharges. Findings confirm the suggestion that the age and sex of the adolescent be considered in presenting information pertaining to sex. The wide range of responses, from ignorance to sophistication, also suggests that the sex education sessions be tailored to fit the concerns of the specific adolescents involved.

FARROW, JAMES A. and SCHROEDER, ELAINE
Sexuality education groups in juvenile detention
Adolescence, Winter 1984, 19(76), 817-818

Few systematic studies have been conducted which analyze the attitudes toward sexuality and contraception of delinquent adolescents. Despite the assumed high-risk nature of this delinquent population, few juvenile detention facilities have offered systematically evaluated coeducational sex education programs. The current study attempts to develop an

effective coeducational sex education program for this population within a detention facility. This program is specifically designed for a sexually active adolescent group aged 14 to 17.

KLEIN, DANIEL et al.
Achieving sex education program outcomes: points of view from students and alumni
Adolescence, Winter 1984, 19(76), 805-815

A study was undertaken to examine the immediate and long-term impact of secondary school sex education upon program participants. With a Centers for Disease Control study as the criterion for program outcomes, each inventory examined participant changes in knowledge, understanding of self, values, interaction skills, self-esteem, and fear of sex-related activities. The present study supports the notion that positive gains are achieved as a result of each school's sex education program, and these gains remained over time.

NEWCOMER, SUSAN
Does sexuality education make a difference?
New York: PPFA, Education Department, 1985

This paper responds to recent studies that evaluate sexuality education programs in the U.S. and the relationship between education and teenage pregnancy. It reviews the pros and cons which have been debated for years, stating that causal connection between programs and the outcomes are difficult to measure because of other influences in our society on sexual behavior. It concluded that sexuality education is a necessary component but not the only component needed to solve the problem of unintended pregnancies.

OBSTFELD, LISA S. and MEYERS, ANDREW W.
Adolescent sex education: a preventive mental health measure
Journal of School Health, February 1984, 54(2), 68-70

The issue of adolescent sex education as a means of preventing sexuality-related disorders is addressed. Sex education programs are examined in terms of delivery agents, cognitive, attitudinal and behavioral goals and research methodology. Recommendations are made for improving experimental design in sex education research.

PARCEL, GUY S. and COREIL, JEANNINE
Parental evaluations of a sex education course for young adolescents
Journal of School Health, January 1985, 55(1), 9-12

Parents were asked to evaluate their children's participation in a school-based sex education program for young adolescents. They were asked about course objectives, content, materials, expectations, perceived effectiveness, and important outcomes of the instruction. The results indicated parental support for the program, but suggest a paradox, as the parents wanted their children to be informed about sexuality and to be able to make decisions that would avoid problems, but they were uneasy about dealing directly with sexual behavior.

SCALES, PETER and KIRBY, DOUGLAS
Perceived barriers to sex education: a survey of professionals
Journal of Sex Research, November 1983, 19(4), 309-326

This study describes the perceived importance of 165 potential barriers to sex education. A total of 104 professionals actively working as administrators, teachers or evaluators of sex education programs rated the importance of the barriers in restricting or adversely affecting their own sex education programs. The single greatest barrier was the administrators' fear of community opposition. The results of the study are explored in this article in which the authors believe that the most important conclusion to be drawn is that supporters' behavior is as important, if not more important, than opposition efforts in creating a favorable climate for sex education in the community. Although the results are based on perceptions and are only exploratory, they are nevertheless thought-provoking.

SELVERSTONE, ROBERT
Sex education and the adolescent: perspectives from a sex educator
Seminars in Adolescent Medicine, June 1985, 1(2), 145-151

Perceptions on the needs and scope of sexuality education for teenagers are offered. Participation, not only from schools, but from parents and communities is invited, and ways of evaluating sex education programs are discussed.

SIECUS REPORT
Sexuality education in the public schools; a roundtable discussion
SIECUS Report, September 1983, 12(1)

In this special sexuality education issue, people with varying perspectives on sex education share ideas with one another. They all agree that there should be an ongoing family life education program from kindergarten through twelfth grade, with each level of development handled in an appropriate way. In addition to other articles on the subject, an annotated bibliography of curricula, a resource list and book reviews are included.

SONENSTEIN, FREYA L. and PITTMAN, KAREN J.
The availability of sex education in large city school districts
Family Planning Perspectives, January/February 1984, 16(1), 19+

A survey of school districts in cities with populations over 100,000 was conducted in January 1982. Respondents indicated that sex education, in some form, is provided by 80 percent of the districts. The differences in the availability of sex education among elementary, junior and senior high schools are surprisingly small. The survey revealed that in fewer than 10 percent of districts is there serious discussion before the ninth grade of contraceptives or where to obtain them.

TOBIN, JEAN M.
How promiscuous are our teenagers?
British Journal of Family Planning, January 1985, 10(4), 107-112

A detailed sexual history was obtained from 100 teenage girls attending a family planning clinic and followed up for about thirty months. The group was found to have a high continuity rate both with the chosen method of contraception and with their original partner, and a low incidence of unplanned pregnancy or multiple partners. Few problems relating to confidentiality arose, even in the under-16 age group.

CONTRACEPTION

Articles

ABRAMS, MARILYN
Birth control use by teenagers: one and two years postabortion
Journal of Adolescent Health Care, May 1985, 6(3), 196-200

A prospective study was conducted of contraceptive behavior of adolescents following a first-trimester abortion. Each woman had an individual counseling session which included birth control counseling. Effective birth control was used by 77 percent of the 182 respondents one year postabortion and 79 percent two years postabortion. Repeat abortion rates for all respondents were 7 percent the first year and 11 percent the second. The data suggest that teens who have abortions do not rely on them as a method of contraception; instead, they are much more likely to use reliable contraceptive methods postabortion than they were before the unplanned pregnancy.

De PIETRO, ROCCO and ALLEN, RICHARD L.
Adolescents' communication styles and learning about birth control
Adolescence, Winter 1984, 19(76), 827-837

Adolescents have different communication styles for acquiring information about birth control from a mass medium -- interactant or noninteractant, depending on whether they involve communication with others in the process of media use. Three styles of communication are discussed. The noninteractant style identified is a media-oriented style, where the adolescent relies exclusively on the mass media for information. Data suggest that the interactant style is the most beneficial for new learning.

DURANT, ROBERT H. et al.
Influence of psychosocial factors on adolescent compliance with oral contraceptives
Journal of Adolescent Health Care, Janury 1984, 5(1), 1-6

This paper prospectively tests the influence of a variety of sociomedical and psychosocial factors on compliance with oral contraceptives among adolescent females from a population at high risk for pregnancy. Six factors were found to be significantly associated with noncompliance: multiple sexual partners, appointment being made by the adolescent, low evaluation of personal health, feelings of hopelessness, worry about becoming pregnant, and previous abortion. These findings suggest that certain indicators of sexual activity and social psychological status may help predict noncompliance in some adolescent females.

FAMILY PLANNING PERSPECTIVES
Majority oppose laws restricting teen access to birth control services
Family Planning Perspectives, July/August 1983, 15(4), 197

A poll conducted last spring by Louis Harris and Associates shows that the majority of Americans are opposed to laws that would prohibit birth control services to teenagers who do not have permission from their parents. As a further indication of their attitudes, 85 percent of the poll's respondents said they agreed with the statement that "teenage girls need all the help they can get...to protect themselves from getting pregnant, including birth control assistance from family planning clinics." Describes many of the questions and answers on the survey.

FREEMAN, ELLEN W.
Urban black adolescents who obtain contraceptive services before or after their first pregnancy
Journal of Adolescent Health Care, July 1984, 5(3), 183-190

This paper compares three groups of urban black teenagers at their enrollment in a contraceptive program and at a one-year follow-up. Self-report questionnaires examined attitudes and information about pregnancy and contraceptive use, sources of contraceptive information, sexual and contraceptive experience, family and partner support for contraceptive use, and demographic background factors. Results suggest the need for earlier family involvement in educating and guiding teens together with access to contraceptive services in preventing unwanted adolescent pregnancies.

FURSTENBERG, FRANK F., JR. et al.
Contraceptive continuation among adolescents attending family planning clinics
Family Planning Perspectives, September/October 1983, 15(5), 211+

This study of contraceptive continuation involves 445 adolescents under age 18 who were interviewed at their initial visit to a family planning clinic and at six and fifteen months to collect information on background characteristics, pregnancy, history and contraceptive use. Forty-three percent of teenagers who visited a family planning clinic reported that they always used a contraceptive, and over a 15-month period, they were half as likely as the entire sample to have become pregnant. The primary problem in examining contraceptive patterns among adolescents is one of developing an accurate measure of contraceptive use. This article points out the need for a better yardstick for measuring success and a clearer understanding of what factors contribute to effective use.

HIRSCH, MARILYN B. and ZELNIK, MELVIN
Contraceptive method switching among American female adolescents, 1979
Journal of Adolescent Health Care, January 1985, 6(1), 1-7

Data from the 1979 National Survey of Young Women were used to examine method switching once contraceptive use had begun among 449 never-pregnant young women who reported premarital intercourse more than once. These results suggest that providers and educators should consider the circumstances under which contraceptive methods are chosen and used by young women when counseling them as to what method may be best for them.

HOGAN, DENNIS P., ASTONE, NAN MARIE and KITAGAWA, EVELYN M.
Social and environmental factors influencing contraceptive use among black adolescents
Family Planning Perspectives, July/August 1985, 17(4), 165-169

A survey of black teenagers from Chicago revealed that less than 30 percent of them used a contraceptive at first intercourse. Social class, parents' marital status and neighborhood quality were factors that accounted for statistical differences between boys' and girls' use of birth control; however, these variables seemed to affect contraceptive preparedness at first intercourse only, and not later use of contraception.

HUGGINS, GEORGE R.
Adolescent contraception and informed consent
Female Patient, December 1984, 9(12), 54+

In contraceptive decisions, the adolescent is often torn between her right to privacy and patient-physician confidentiality, and her parents' belief that the minor is their moral

and legal responsibility. The physician can help avoid this dilemma by knowing what the rights of all parties are. Various possible involvements between parents and adolescents regarding contraception are presented. It is the author's belief that parental approval and support may have a marked beneficial effect on an adolescent's ability to use contraception successfully.

KASTNER, LAURA S.
Ecological factors predicting adolescent contraceptive use: implications for intervention
Journal of Adolescent Health Care, April 1984, 5(2), 79-86

Questionnaires concerning areas expected to relate to contraceptive use were completed by 230 female adolescents. The data indicated that positive parent communication about sexuality and a perception of high benefits and low costs associated with contraceptive use were not positively correlated with sexual experience. Implications for the prevention of adolescent pregnancy are discussed.

KISKER, ELLEN ELIASON
The effectiveness of family planning clinics in serving adolescents
Family Planning Perspectives, September/October 1984, 16(5), 212-218

Data from surveys conducted by The Alan Guttmacher Institute in 1981 have been used to create three indicators of effectiveness of family planning clinics in serving teenagers: the mean delay between first intercourse and first clinic visit; teenage patient retention; and the average excess of patient satisfaction over dissatisfaction with clinic policies and services. An evaluation and ways clinics can improve their services to teens are explored in this paper.

KISKER, ELLEN ELIASON
Teenagers talk about sex, pregnancy and contraception
Family Planning Perspectives, March/April 1985, 17(2), 83-90

A series of groups of 16- to 19-year-old teenagers were interviewed about their knowledge and use (or, more frequently, non-use) of contraception and of sex, pregnancy, abortion, and sex information sources. The discussions highlight significant obstacles to consistant and effective contraceptive practice among teenagers: social values that denigrate contraceptive preparedness; poor communication with parents and partners; inadequate factual information from peers; great discomfort and embarrassment in sexuality and birth control; an over whelming need for privacy about sex and birth control; little awareness in males about their legal responsibilities for out-of-wedlock births; poor understanding of many of the most effective birth control methods; and negative feelings about family planning clinics and doctors.

NAMEROW, PEARILA BRICKNER, PHILLIBER, SUSAN GUSTAVUS and HUGHES, MARILYN
Follow-up of adolescent family planning clinic users
Family Planning Perspectives, July/August 1983, 15(4), 172-176

A well planned follow-up system for adolescents attending a hospital-based contraceptive clinic in New York City is discussed. The utility of such a system in improving the delivery of contraceptive services to young people is also documented. It is concluded that in spite of the need for confidentiality, clinic efforts seem to demonstrate the feasibility of a vigorous follow-up system for contacting those who have missed a contraceptive appointment.

NATHANSON, CONSTANCE A. and BECKER, MARSHALL H.
The influence of client-provider relationships on teenage women's subsequent use of contraception.
American Journal of Public Health, January 1985, 75(1), 33-38

The subjects for the study are 2,900 eligible clients making their first contraceptive visit and 338 clinic staff nurses in 78 clinics. Results of interviews demonstrate that client and staff expectations and interactions are significant predictors of adherence to a contraceptive regimen; under circumstances where clients anticipate, and staff employ, authoritative guidance in helping the clients to select a contraceptive method, clinic mean levels of contraceptive use are substantially increased.

ORR, MARGARET TERRY
Private physicians and the provision of contraceptives to adolescents
Family Planning Perspectives, March/April 1984, 16(2), 83-86

Approximately 90 percent of the private physicians surveyed are willing to help sexually active adolescent women obtain contraceptive services either by providing the services themselves or by referring such patients to another source of care. However, fewer than 60 percent will serve an unmarried minor on her own consent. Teenagers prefer family planning clinics to private physicians because: they think the physician would tell their parents; they do not know of a physician who would prescribe contraceptives; a greater variety of methods is available from clinics; and, private physicians are more expensive than clinics.

POLIT-O'HARA, DENISE and KAHN, JANET R.
Communication and contraceptive practices in adolescent couples
Adolescence, Spring 1985, 20(77), 33-43

Eighty-three stable, sexually active adolescent couples were surveyed on the extent of their communication about and actual practice of birth control. Most couples had discussed contraception at least once, but usually after their first intercourse together. Couples with good communication patterns were most likely to practice effective contraception; the respondents who felt that contraception had not been adequately discussed were most likely to experience an unintended pregnancy.

SHEA, JUDY A. et al.
Factors associated with adolescent use of family planning clinics
American Journal of Public Health, November 1984, 74(11), 1227-1230

This study reviewed clinic records of 498 adolescent family planning clients to document clinic use patterns. For a subsample of 359 adolescents, relationships were explored between clinic use and contraceptive use, demographic characteristics, social relationships, and contraceptive attitudes. Results of the study are presented. The single significant correlate of regular clinic use was the adolescents' satisfaction with their contraceptive methods. Service provid-ers should ensure that adolescents select a suitable contraceptive method and closely follow those whose clinic use patterns deviate from standard protocols.

TYRER, LOUISE B.
Oral contraception for the adolescent
Journal of Reproductive Medicine, July 1984, 29(7), Supplement, 551-559

The data on the use of various contraceptive methods by adolescent women show the Pill to be the first choice. Noncontraceptive health benefits of oral contraceptive use is an excellent reason for prescribing the Pill for young women who are sexually active. It is important to screen adolescents carefully for contraindications to Pill use prior to initial prescription plus frequent follow-up and monitoring so as to minimize side effects and maximize compliance and continuation of use.

VAN DEN BERG, BEA J. and PARRY, MARIAN A.
Adolescents' preference of source to obtain contraceptive information
American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, November 15, 1983, 147(6), 719-721

A recent study of almost 2,000 adolescents included an interview which contained a question regarding the place or person to whom the adolescent would go for information on pregnancy prevention. The data suggest that even if family relationships are favorable, the majority of adolescents intend to seek advice on conception and contraception primarily outside of the family. It places the responsibility on society to promote access to professional advice rather than to put roadblocks in the way.

ZELNIK, MELVIN, KOENIG, MICHAEL and KIM, YOUNG J.
Sources of prescription contraceptives and subsequent pregnancy among young women
Family Planning Perspectives, January/February 1984, 16(1), 6+

Teenagers who get a prescription contraceptive before they begin having sex or after consistent use of a nonprescription method are least likely to get pregnant afterwards, whether they get their prescription method from a clinic or a doctor. This analysis indicates that the main factors determining which source the young women chose were race and age at first use of a prescription method.

PARENTHOOD

Books

ADOLESCENT PARENTHOOD, Max Sugar, ed. New York: SP Medical & Scientific Books, 1984. 237 p. $29.95. 82-21610; ISBN 0-89335-185-7.

In this creative approach to the topic of adolescent parenthood, the authors utilize a combination of several approaches: consideration of fictional characters in history, astute clinical observations, reviews of the literature, and their own investigation. The book is divided into four sections that deal with the adolescent and extended family, the infant and its developmental risks, some current programs for adolescent parents, and the implications for programs.

Articles

BURT, MARTHA R. and SONENSTEIN, FREYA L.
Planning programs for pregnant teenagers
Public Welfare, Spring 1985, 43(2), 28-36

The increasing numbers of pregnant adolescents and teenage mothers have placed growing demands on state human services departments and welfare agencies, As programs gear up to meet the needs of these girls, human services directors have begun to seek guidance in

designing coordinated and effective methods for delivering these services. Data from 21 federally-funded care programs established in 1982 for pregnant and parenting teens by the Office of Adolescent Pregnancy Programs, DHHS have been collected here to provide guidelines for the provision of appropriate support for teen parents.

CHILDREN'S DEFENSE FUND
Preventing children having children
Children's Defense Fund, Clearinghouse Paper no. 1, 1985

Summarizes the problem of teenage pregnancy and presents strategies for its prevention. Highlights issues of special concern, including pregnancy among black teens, very young teen mothers, out-of-wedlock births, reaching male teens, and more.

CHILMAN, CATHERINE S.
Feminist issues in teenage parenting
Child Welfate, May/June 19185, 64(3), 225-234

The plight of unmarried teenage parents has become a source of great popular concern. Sexism particularly afflicts programs and policies for these young women, as well as the behaviors that lead up to their becoming unmarried parents: nonmarital coitus, failure to use effective contraceptives consistently, nonuse of abortion, decisions not to place the child for adoption, and decisions not to marry.

FAMILY PLANNING PERSPECTIVES
Substantilly higher morbidity and mortality rates found among infants born to adolescent mothers
Family Planning Perspectives, March/April 1984, 16(2), 91-92

Infants born to mothers younger than 18 and to mothers aged 18-19 who have already had a child have substantially higher morbidity and mortality rates than infants born to other mothers. Babies born to these mothers are at risk because of low birth weight and socioeconomic disadvantages.

FORD, KATHLEEN
Second pregnancies among teenage mothers
Family Planning Perspectives, November/December 1983, 15(6), 268-269+

National data is presented on the contraceptive practice of teenage mothers, pregnancy rates in the year following their first birth and the planning status of those pregnancies. Data are shown by race, age at first birth, income level and marital status. The findings show that most teenage mothers who were sexually active did use a contraceptive method. The pill was the most popular choice. Black and low-income mothers were less likely than white and higher income mothers to use a contraceptive method. Regardless of socioeconomic or marital status, most second pregnancies occurred among women who were not using a contraceptive method and were not trying to become pregnant.

LANDY, SARAH et al.
Teenager pregnancy: family syndrome?
Adolescence, Fall 1983, 18(71), 679-694

A study was conducted to explore selected psychosocial characteristics of fourteen teenage mothers aged sixteen years or younger. The current predominant view is that the unmarried mother is motivated by psychological determinants or unresolved parent-child rela-

tionships. The study suggests that there is a specific family syndrome which increases the likelihood of early teenage pregnancy. Such families are characterized by a weak or absent father and a dominating overprotective mother with whom a close symbiotic relationship is established.

MAKINSON, CAROLYN
The health consequences of teenage fertility
Family Planning Perspectives, May/June 1985, 17(3), 132-139

The literature on the health consequences of teenage fertility indicates that increased risks of maternal complications are often associated more with socioeconomic factors than with the biological effects of age. However, lack of prenatal care is a major cause of pregnancy-related complications in younger mothers, and there is a marked association between maternal youth and low birth weight, prematurity, and late fetal death. There is no evidence of increases in congenital malformations among the infants of teenagers.

MILLER, SHELBY H.
Childbearing and childrearing
Children Today, May/June 1984, 13(3), 26-29

This article is based on the author's book Children as Parents; Final Report of a Study of Childbearing and Child Rearing Among 12- to 15-Year-Olds (New York: Child Welfare League of America, 1983). The study investigates how younger teenagers differ from older ones in their abilities to bear and raise healthy children and deal with the competing demands of being parents and teenagers at the same time. Information about several programs is included.

MILLER, SHELBY H.
The relationship between adolescent childbearing and child maltreatment
Child Welfare, November/December 1984, 63(6), 553-557

Reported here are findings from a secondary analysis of data collected in the National Study of the Incidence and Severity of Child Abuse and Neglect. The findings parallel the general public opinion that teenage mothers are more likely to maltreat their children. The finding that the children of teenage mothers are the most likely to be physically neglected means that specific services, such as material items like food and baby clothing, and close supervision of medical care through home health care visits, need to be provided.

MOORE, KRISTIN A. and WERTHEIMER, RICHARD F.
Teenage childbearing and welfare: preventive and ameliorative strategies
Family Planning Perspectives, November/December 1984, 16(6), 285-289

Teenage mothers are disproportionately represented among welfare recipients. Computer-simulation strategies have been developed to illustrate preventive and ameliorative scenarios to help reduce this problem.

MOTT, FRANK L. and MARSIGLIO, WILLIAM
Early childbearing and completion of high school
Family Planning Perspectives, September/October 1985, 17(5), 234-237

Teenagers who give birth while in high school or soon after leaving school are far less likely to eventually graduate from high school (with a regular diploma or equivalency certificate) than are women who delay childbearing until their early 20s.

MUSICK, JUDITH S., HANDLER, ARDEN and WADDILL, KATHERINE DOWNS
Teens and adoption: a pregnancy resolution alternative?
Children Today, November/December 1984, 13(6), 24-30

Over the past 20 years, fewer teenage mothers have been giving up their babies for adoption. Availability of abortions, a sense of responsibility for their infants, and greater parental support are cited as reasons, as well as peer pressure from cliques and from boyfriends. The difficulty of finding adoptive homes for Black, Hispanic and mixed-race babies also explains why many of these girls are reluctant to part with their infants.

OSOFSKY, HOWARD J.
Mitigating the adverse effects of early parenthood
Contemporary Ob/Gyn, January 1985, 25(1), 57+

1.2 million teenage girls become pregnant each year in the U.S., and obstetricians caring for them must be aware of the special medical problems of younger mothers. These include anemia, UTIs, eclampsia, hypertension, and a host of other problems, not to mention the problems faced by their infants: greater chances of premature birth, low birth weight and greater rates of morbidity and mortality. Guidelines are provided for clinicians to help alleviate some of these difficulties.

RESNICK, MICHAEL D.
Studying adolescent mothers' decision making about adoption and parenting
Social Work, January/February 1984, 29(1), 5-10

In light of the interest shown by the Reagan Administration in the sexual, parenting, and adoption behavior of adolescent mothers, the author examines existing studies on adolescents' decision making about placing their babies for adoption and proposes some theoretical and methodological considerations to guide future investigations in this area.

SHERLINE, DONALD M.
When the mother is a child herself
Contemporary Ob/Gyn, December 1984, 24(6), 83+

Analysis of the effects of extreme youth on pregnancy complications, delivery results, and neonatal status seems to indicate that it is less important than sociological factors. The younger the pregnant adolescent, the more dependent she is on resources of family and community. She is unlikely to have a stable relationship with the father of the child; she will need guidance on nutrition, drugs, smoking, and contraception; she will need encouragement in school and constant reinforcement of her self-image. She will need to be taught child care and helped through the maze of overlapping agencies. It is clear that a comprehensive approach is needed.

SMITH, PEGGY B. et al.
A curriculum for adolescent mothers: an evaluation
Journal of Adolescent Health Care, May 1985, 6(3), 216-219

One hundred four indigent, pregnant adolescents were selected to evaluate the effect of a prenatal education curriculum presented at a maternity clinic. The girls were visited 6 months postpartum by social workers to determine whether short-term, intermediate and long-term curriculum content items were effectively remembered. Success with short-term and intermediate content items (health care and child-rearing techniques) was moderate; long-term items (educational and vocational activities) did not appear to be well retained.

VUKELICH, CAROL and KLIMAN, DEBORAH S.
Mature and teenage mothers' infant growth expectations and use of child development information sources
Family Relations, April 1985, 34(2), 189-196

Groups of teenage and mature mothers were compared to assess their knowledge or expectations of infant growth and development and to determine the sources they were likely to use to obtain this information. Mothers' age, education and type of occupation affected both their expectations for infant development and their sources of information on it; mature mothers relied mostly on books or magazines, while teenager mothers relied most heavily on family. There is also a substantial body of knowledge that none of these mothers possessed; implications for parent educators are discussed.

COMMUNICATION WITH PARENTS

Books

I WISH MY PARENTS UNDERSTOOD: A REPORT ON THE TEENAGE FEMALE, Leslie Jane Nonkin. New York: Freundlich Books, 1985. 268 p. $14.95. LCCN 84-26031; ISBN 0-88191-018-X.

Based on a three-year study supported by TeenAge Magazine's survey of teenage relationships, this book combines statistical research with interviews with American teenage girls, probing their feelings about sex, virginity, success, religion, manners, beauty, parents, peer pressure, and more. The author uses five categories to describe teenage girls' outlooks on life: Twentieth-Century Fast Trackers, Sweet Southern Belles, Modern Traditionalists, Supersonic Daters and Strong Individualists. A section on teenagers' expectations of sex, use (and non-use) of birth control and pregnancy may be helpful for any educator or counselor working with adolescents.

NO IS NOT ENOUGH: HELPING TEENAGERS AVOID SEXUAL ASSAULT, Caren Adams, Jennifer Fay and Jan Loreen-Martin. San Luis Obispo, Calif.: Impact Publishers, 1984. 177 p. $6.95. 84-20506; ISBN 0-915166-35-6.

This work answers the toughest questions about teenage sexual assault, acquaintance rape, and exploitation. Intended for parents to help in talking with teenagers about sexual assault, the book tells how parents can help protect teenagers from sexual assault and exploitation. Teens need enough information to be able to recognize when situations are developing that might lead them to being exploited, abused, or pushed into sexual contact before they are ready. It is necessary to talk to sons as well as daughters and to focus on acquaintances as well as strangers. The authors also address attitudes which perpetuate sexual violence in our society.

Articles

AVED, BARBARA M. and LOBDELL, GEORGE W.
Parent-child communication about sexuality; the physician as community educator
Journal of Adolescent Health Care, October 1984, 5(4), 292-293

The authors stress the importance of educating adolescents about sexuality and family planning before they become sexually active. Sex education efforts by physicians as well

as parents may make a significant contribution toward reducing the incidence of early unintended pregnancy. In a recent large, family communication program, results appear to support the authors' contention that the physician's advocacy role in sex education is important. The project is described briefly.

CASEY, SEAN and PETERSON, LYNN
Sex education for parents
Children Today, July/August 1985, 14(4), 11-15

Parents are the main providers of sexuality education for their children, and many feel inadequately prepared for that role. Accurate, sensitive training in reproductive biology and sexuality issues for parents may dissipate fear and embarrassment and create closer bonds between them and their children. Several parent-education programs are described.

FURSTENBERG, FRANK F., JR. et al.
Family communication and teenagers' contraceptive use
Family Planning Perspectives, July/August 1984, 16(4), 163-170

In an attempt to test the relationship between contraceptive use and communication about sex and birth control between parents and their children, 290 adolescents were interviewed at family planning clinics. Results showed that family communication about these topics appeared to count for very little with regard to levels of contraceptive use among sexually active teenagers.

JACKNIK, MICHELE et al.
OCTOPUS -- a church-based sex education program for teens and parents
Adolescence, Winter 1984, 19(76), 757-763)

OCTOPUS is the acronym for a rural, church-based sex education program for teens and parents. The tentacles symbolize the agencies and individuals involved in this multi-faceted community outreach program designed to promote "Open Communication Regarding Teenagers, Or Parents, Understanding of Sexuality." Its purpose was to establish a forum for family discussion within a church setting to enhance communiciation skills, convey factual information, and cultivate the development of a decision-making process to help parents help their teenagers acquire appropriate morals and values.

KEIFFER, ELIZABETH
What kids really want to know about sex but are afraid to ask
Family Circle, April 17, 1984, 97(6), 22+

After months of sitting in on teenage rap sessions, the ten most intimate questions teens wish they could discuss with their parents were identified. The current state of parent-teen communication about sex is discussed as well as suggested ways of talking about sex and how to answer the questions posed.

NEWCOMER, SUSAN F. and UDRY, J. RICHARD
Mothers' influence on the sexual behavior of their teenage children
Journal of Marriage and the Family, May 1984, 46(2), 477-485

The influence of mothers' sexual experiences as teenagers on their teenage children's current sexual behaviors is examined. Findings indicate that there is an influence, but not much of this influence is transmitted via the differential attitudes, communication

patterns or behavioral control attempts of mothers with differing early sexual experience. For girls there is reason to believe that the correlation is transmitted partly via their biological relationship.

NEWCOMER, SUSAN F. and UDRY, J. RICHARD
Parent-child communication and adolescent sexual behavior
Family Planning Perspectives, July/August 1985, 17(4), 169-174

Data collected from over 500 teenagers and their mothers indicate that neither parental attitudes toward premarital sex nor parent-child communication about sex and contraception appear to affect teenagers' subsequent sexual and contraceptive behavior, despite widespread hopes to the contrary. Teens are often ignorant of their parents' attitudes on sexual issues, and they and their parents often contradict one another in describing the kinds of sex-related conversations they have had.

RIDDLE, PATRICIA K.
Helping parents become sex educators
Children Today, January/February 1984, 13(1), 9-11

The education staff of a local family planning agency, in response to requests from community organizations, developed a sexuality education program for puberty-age youngsters. Geared for 4th to 8th grade children and their parents, this program is designed to facilitate communication about sexuality issues. Parents' participation is mandatory, thereby allowing for the communication and learning process to continue at home. The program serves as a catalyst for ongoing discussion between children and parents.

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Articles

BROWN, MARIE ANNETTE
Adolescents and abortion: a theoretical framework for decision making
JOGN Nursing, July/August 1983, 12(4), 241-247

Beach and Mitchell's decision-making model is presented to explain the process of adolescent decision making to continue or terminate a pregnancy. Adolescent developmental issues are discussed in relation to the pregnancy/abortion decision. Implications for nurses counseling pregnant adolescents are presented.

BURKMAN, RONALD T., ATIENZA, M.F. and KING, T.M.
Morbidity risk among young adolescents undergoing elective abortion
Contraception, August 1984, 30(2), 99-105

A cohort study comparing risks of morbidity at the time of elective abortion between 399 young adolescents aged 17 years or less matched to 399 women aged 20 to 29 years was completed. The study matched for duration of gestation, types of procedure, parity, race, month of procedure, and insurance status. Results indicated a higher risk of post-abortal endometritis for adolescents compared to older women.

HAMMERSCHLAG, MARGARET R.
Sexually transmitted diseases in children and adolescents
Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, July 1984, 18(7), 77-83

The increasing incidence of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) in children and adolescents relates to an increase in sexual abuse or the recognition of sex abuse in children and to increased sexual activity in teenagers. Although most studies of STDs in children and adolescents have concentrated on gonorrhea and syphilis, these young people are at risk for acquiring the other venereal infections that are prevalent in the adult population, such as chlamydia.

JOURNAL OF ADOLESCENT HEALTH CARE
Adolescents and sexually transmitted diseases: an expanding problem
Journal of Adolescent Health Care, July 1985, 6(4), 257-327

This issue contains papers by different authors dealing with various aspects of teenagers and sexually transmitted diseases. Pelvic inflammatory disease, homosexual adolescents, and the attempt to have adolescents postpone sexual involvement are among the topics discussed. Also included are a bibliography on teenagers and STDs, a resource list, and information about STD prevention/ training clinics.

LITT, IRIS F. and CUSKEY, WALTER R.
Satisfaction with health care; a predictor of adolescents' appointment keeping
Journal of Adolescent Health Care, July 1984, 5(3), 196-200

The purpose of the study was to explore patient satisfaction among teenagers and its relationship to appointment keeping. The patient's satisfaction was highly correlated with subsequent compliance in coming for appointments. Satisfaction, and therefore appointment keeping, was higher in females, older adolescents, those making their own initial clinic appointment, those with a positive body image, and those scoring high on a test of personal freedom.

MILLSTEIN, SUSAN G., ADLER, NANCY E. and IRWIN, CHARLES E., JR.
Sources of anxiety about pelvic examinations among adolescent females
Journal of Adolescent Health Care, April 1984, 5(2), 105-111

Sources of anxiety about pelvic examinations were examined in 84 female adolescents seen in an adolescent clinic. Common concerns about the examination, sources of information about the pelvic exam, and anxiety prior to, during, and following the pelvic exam were all included. The concern most highly associated with anxiety was fear of pain.

MORIN-GONTHIER, MARIETTE and LORTIE, GILLES
The significance of pregnancy among adolescents choosing abortion as compared to those continuing pregnancy
Journal of Reproductive Medicine, April 1984, 29(4), 255-259

The significance of pregnancy for adolescent women varies greatly. Psychosocial status, contraceptive and sexual habits, attitudes towards pregnancy, and environmental influences were studied in 50 teenagers who chose abortion. These young women were matched for age and parity with a control group of 50 who elected to carry their pregnancies to term. The results point to significant differences between the two groups.

NELSON, MARY
Talking with your daughter about her first pelvic exam
Family Life Educator, Spring 1985 3(3), 11-13

A young woman's first pelvic examination can often be a fearful experience, but parents

can do much to make it more tolerable by explaining what to expect and by helping her to keep a positive attitude about her body and her health. Written for both young women and parents, a routine gynecologic exam is described.

PHILLIPS, SHERIDAN
Gonorrhea in adolescents
Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, April 1984, 18(4), 74+

Gonorrhea as a major adolescent health problem is explored. The rise in gonorrhea among teenagers reflects adolescents' attitudes, behavior, and knowledge regarding sexual activity. Diagnosis and management, as they relate specifically to adolescents, are presented.

PRICE, JAMES H., DESMOND, SHARON and KUKULKA, GARY
High school students' preceptions and misperceptions of AIDS
Journal of School Health, March 1985, 55(3), 107-109

This study examines the knowledge, beliefs, and sources of information of high school students concerning AIDS. They were found to have a very limited knowledge of the disease; males were more knowledgeable about it than females, but the majority of students were not personally worried about contracting it. The primary sources of AIDS information were television, newspapers, magazines and radio; schools were one of the least-cited sources of information.

SCHAFF, ERIC A.
Adolescent and adult females with pelvic inflammatory disease in an ambulatory setting
Journal of Adolescent Health Care, December 1983, 4(4), 251-256

A retrospective chart review was conducted of all patients with pelvic inflammatory disease (PID) during 1980 at an inner-city neighborhood health center. The presenting clinical features, laboratory results, management and recurrences within a 6-18 month follow-up were analyzed. The majority were treated as outpatients with a course of ampicillin. Over one-fourth had a recurrence. An effective antibiotic regimen and the treatment of all male contacts should reduce the recurrence rate.

SENANAYAKE, PRAMILLA
Problems of adolescent sex
International Journal of Gynaecology and Obstetrics, December 1984, 22(6), 457-461

Counseling needs of teenagers, risks of STDs, contraception for adolescents and the consequences of pregnancy in adolescence are reviewed in terms of their effects on the teenager as an individual and on his/her community. The need for services specifically designed for teenagers is stressed, demonstrating that many of the "problems" of adolescent sex can be successfully addressed through well-designed and executed programs.

SILBER, THOMAS J. and NILAND, NONA F.
The clinical spectrum of syphilis in adolescence
Journal of Adolescent Health Care, April 1984, 5(2), 112-116

Syphilis is often overlooked by adolescent patients. To investigate how syphilis first appears, this study reviewed the medical history of 33 patients. The results indicate that those caring for adolescents should maintain a high index of suspicion for this disease.

SILBER, TOMAS J.
Some medical problems common in adolescence.
Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, February 1985, 19(2), 79+

There are about 20 million teenagers in the U.S., and adolescent medicine has become an important area of research. Three medical problems are particularly common in teenagers: variations in growth and maturation (which can be particularly agonizing as teens worry about being "abnormal"); adolescent gynecomastia (exaggerated breast development in boys); and varicocele (uneven testi-cular growth). Symptoms and treatment for all of these problems are given.

TOBIN, JEAN M. and ROY, R. BASU
Are we failing our teenagers? Value of a family planning service for teenagers within the sexually transmitted disease clinic
British Medical Journal, February 2, 1985, 290(6465), 376-378

One hundred teenage girls attending an STD clinic were surveyed on their use of contraceptives. About three-quarters of them used reliable birth control methods; the remainder did not, and were urged to do so as they were at high risk of having unplanned pregnancies. Ready availability of contraceptive advice for unprotected teenagers in STD clinics would greatly reduce this risk.

WEINSTEIN, ALLAN J.
Sexually transmittable diseases and other genital infections during adolescence
Journal of Reproductive Medicine, June 1984, 29(6), 411-415

The incidence of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) has increased in recent years, and a high proportion of the patients are adolescents. After an epidemiological overview, the author examines the following STDs: gonorrhea, syphilis, nongonococcal urethritis, vaginitis, herpes, and pelvic inflammatory disease. A study has indicated that there is a critical need for education about STDs and about effective methods of preventing it.

WITZIG, DIANE K. and OSTWALD, SHARON K.
Knowledge of toxic shock syndrome among adolescent females: a need for education
Journal of School Health, January 1985, 55(1), 17-20

High school girls were surveyed to determine the relationship between their choices of menstrual products and their knowledge of toxic shock syndrome. Their knowledge of TSS was largely inaccurate and fragmented, and no significant relationship was found between this and their choice on napkins or tampons. Results of the study are discussed in terms of the implications for the health of adolescent girls, and recommendations for using health professionals, parents and the media in developing TSS education programs are offered.

SEXUAL BEHAVIOR

Books

SEX AND THE AMERICAN TEENAGER, Robert Coles and Geoffrey Stokes. New York: Rolling Stone Press, 1985. 238 p. $5.95. 84-48147; ISBN 0-06-096002-7.

Based on a survey of over 1,000 teenagers, the authors explore the attitudes and practice by young Americans of sex, contraception, oral sex, romance, courtship and marriage, in

light of their own erotic desires and moral values. Both analysis of trends and interviews with teenagers are included. This book is a companion volume to an HBO television special of the same name.

Articles

BILLY, JOHN O.G. and UDRY, J. RICHARD
The influence of male and female best friends on adolescent sexual behavior
Adolescence, Spring 1985, 20(77), 21-32

The authors studied the extent to which adolescents' same-sex and opposite-sex best friends influence their sexual behavior. There is apparently little influence of friends on black males or females, or on white males; however, white females are greatly influenced by the sexual behavior of their best male and female friends, and are most likely to experience a first sexual intercourse within two years of their friends.

CHRISTOPHER, F. SCOTT and CATE, RODNEY M.
Anticipated influences on sexual decision-making for first intercourse
Family Relations, April 1985, 34(2), 265-270

The basic factors that virgins perceive will influence them in their decision to engage in their first act of coitus were investigated. A survey of 195 college students revealed three anticipated influence factors: physical arousal, relationships, and circumstances. Males and females differed in their responses to the various factors.

EBERHARDT, CAROLYN A. and SCHILL, THOMAS
Differences in sexual attitudes and likeliness of sexual behaviors of black lower-socioeconomic father-present vs. father-absent female adolescents
Adolescence, Spring 1984, 19(73), 99-105

This study compared sexual permissiveness attitudes and likely behaviors of father-absent vs. father-present black, lower-socioeconomic female adolescents. There were no differences in sexually permissive behavior between the two groups. Comparisons to previous research on this subject are made and the clear need for further research is stated.

HERJANIC, BARBARA
How adolescents can deal with pressures to engage in sex
Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, June 1984, 18(6), 204+

Preparation for meeting pressures to engage in sex should begin in preadolescence, before there is much chance of peer talk or experimentation. The author gives illustrations of a variety of ways in which a physician can open discussion about sexuality with a young patient at the time of an annual physical examination. Reasons why boys as well as girls engage in sexual activity when they really do not want to are presented.

HOWARD, MARION
How the family physician can help young teenagers postpone sexual involvement
Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, June 1985, 19(6), 76-87

Physicians often see the harmful effects of teenage sexual involvement: pregnancy, abortion, sexually transmitted diseases, child abuse, and more. Many wish they could do more to help young people postpone sexual activity. Suggestions are given for doctors to talk

light of their own erotic desires and moral values. Both analysis of trends and inter- This study questions the findings of most research claiming that teenage pregnancies are generally unwanted, unplanned and unintended. It was found that sentiments of "love" were associated with becoming pregnant more than with starting sexual activity. These findings suggest that more research needs to be directed at the development of affective bonds with and the aspirations for marriage to the sex partners. Such research may explain why these teenagers put themselves at risk.

ZABIN, LAURIE S. et al.
Adolescent sexual attitudes and behavior: are they consistent?
Family Planning Perspectives, July/August 1984, 16(4), 181-185

Relationships between sexual attitudes and behavior among adolescents were studied in data collected by self-administered questionnaires from approximately 3,500 junior and senior high school students. An analysis of the results are presented. While there is freqently a statistical relationship between the expressed attitude and associated behavior, there is a large minority in each area for whom the behavior and the attitude are clearly at variance.

ZABIN, LAURIE SCHWAB
The association between smoking and sexual behavior among teens in U.S. contraceptive clinics
American Journal of Public Health, March 1984, 74(3), 261-263

A study of teenage women in 32 contraceptive clinics in the U.S. shows a strong negative relationship between age of first intercourse and the level of cigarette smoking. Also indicated is a higher level of cigarette smoking among young women with lower levels of contraceptive usage, or usage of less effective methods.

SCHOOL-BASED PROGRAMS

Articles

COOKE, GWEN and WALLACE, HELEN
The California statewide family health education and training program 1981-1982
Journal of School Health, March 1984, 54(3), 118-121

The philosophy of the Family Health Education and Training Program rested on a belief in the ability of home, church, school and community and health care provider to work together at the local community level to develop Family Life Education programs that are consistent with community standards and responsive to student needs. This paper describes some of the findings of a study of the ninth and tenth grades, as well as the details of methodology of all the components of the statewide program.

DELATTE, JOSEPH G. et al.
Project SCAN: counseling teenage parents in a school setting
Journal of School Health, January 1985, 55(1), 24-26

A 3-year interdisciplinary intervention program with adolescent parents and expectant parents was conducted in a public school system, and combined educational and counseling efforts within a regular curriculum to provide information, support and the chance for personal growth. There is evidence that the program was effective in keeping the students in school; significantly more program members remained in school than control group members.

DRYFOOS, JOY
School-based health clinics: a new approach to preventing adolescent pregnancy?
Family Planning Perspectives, March/April 1985, 17(2), 70-75

In a growing number of American communities, comprehensive health services -- including family planning services -- are being offered in clinics located in or near public high schools and junior high schools. Fourteen such programs in 32 schools are described here. School-based clinic programs have been credited with improving students' health, lowering their birthrates, raising their levels of contraceptive use, and improving their school attendance. Low-income students reap the most benefit from these programs. However, there have been few reliable studies of the programs, and improved program evaluation will be useful in helping these clinics retain their financial and community support.

KLEIN, DANIEL
Knowledge, attitude and behavioral changes as a result of sex education
Journal of Sex Education and Therapy, Spring/Summer 1984, 10(1), 26-30

The continued impact of a sex education program, regarding self-reported changes in knowledge, attitudes and behaviors, was investigated by means of a questionnaire. Samples were drawn from a Midwestern high school identified as having an outstanding sex education program. Overall results indicated positive views from the respondents with respect to the program's impact on their lives.

ONYEHALU, ANTHONY S.
Inadequacy of sex knowledge of adolescents: implications for counseling and sex education
Adolescence, Fall 1983, 18(71), 627-630

There is abundant evidence that indicates a serious lack of sexual knowledge by the average adolescent across cultures. Investigations have demonstrated that sex learning, generally colored with misconceptions and misinformation, is obtained almost entirely from the peer group. This article suggests that in order to avoid or control premature teenage pregnancy, a comprehensive program of sex education and sex counseling for boys and girls in the second decade of the life cycle is overdue.

SCHMIDT, ANN V.
Teenage mothers
Children Today, July/August 1985, 14(4), 16-18

A high-school-based infant care center for teenage mothers in northern Virginia is described. The program, for mothers aged 14-18, teaches adolescents child-care skills and provides day care for their infants, giving mothers a chance to finish high school and earn diplomas.

TAYLOR, BARBARA et al.
School-based prenatal services: can similar outcomes be attained in a nonschool setting?
Journal of School Health, October 1983, 53(8), 480-486

The purpose of this study is to evaluate whether enhancement of hospital-based prenatal care of adolescents results in pregnancy outcomes comparable to those found in adolescents receiving care at school-based clinics. An initial study comparing hospital clinic and school clinic programs indicated that delivered teens from the high school clinics had earlier and more frequent prenatal visits and fewer low birth weight babies than delivered

adolescents who received care at hospital based clinics. A follow-up study was conducted, using criteria similar to the previous study, to compare the results of hospital and school-based programs for pregnant teens. In comparing the results of the two studies, it is evident that major improvements in a nonschool clinic site can enhance patient outcomes.

ZABIN, LAURIE SCHWAB et al.
A school-, hospital- and university-based adolescent pregnancy prevention program; a cooperative design for service and research
Journal of Reproductive Medicine, June 1984, 29(6), 421-426

A program was designed to reduce the incidence of early childbearing among a high-risk, inner-city junior and senior high school population. This paper reports levels of sexual activity, contraceptive use, and pregnancy in the student population, using data from anonymous, self-administered qustionnaires, and outlines the program's objectives and major features. It also suggests variables that can be used in the measurement of program impact.

TEENAGE LIFE IN GENERAL

Books

HEALTH CARE OF THE FEMALE ADOLESCENT, Sharon Golub, ed. New York: The Haworth Press, 1984. 141 p. $19.95. 84-4560; ISBN 0-86656-298-2.

The contributors offer their knowledge and insight about the health problems adolescents commonly encounter and ways in which to prevent or treat them. The importance of psychological factors and risk taking behaviors is stressed as well as prevention and health education. This work would be useful to educators, nurses, physicians, psychologists, and others who work with adolescents.

HOW TO SURVIVE YOUR ADOLESCENT'S ADOLESCENCE, Robert C. Kolodny et al. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1984. 350 p. $17.95. 84-9702; ISBN 0-316-50158-1.

The authors break down the components that contribute to "positive parenting" in this comprehensive handbook on dealing with adolescents. They deal with nurturing, preventive strategies, crisis solving, self-awareness and awareness of the teen, role models, and parent-child communication. Specific topics such as sex, drugs, social skills, and school are explored along with many others.

TEENAGERS THEMSELVES, Glenbard East Echo, comp. New York: Adama Books, 1984. 271 p. $16.95. 83-26568; ISBN 0-915361-04-3.

Thousands of high school students across the country participated in this work, compiled by the Glenbard East Echo, a weekly high school paper published by the Glenbard East High School in Lombard, Illinois. In first person accounts, these teenagers describe their feelings about sex, parents, divorce, families, drugs, religion and other beliefs, prejudice, violence, work and the future.

TEENS LOOK AT MARRIAGE: RAINBOWS, ROLES, AND REALITIES, Jeanne Warren Lindsay. Buena Park, California: Morning Glory Press, 1984. 256 p. $9.95. 84-18954; ISBN 0-930934-15-6 (pbk.)

This book offers adults a look into the real world of teenage couples, a world of poverty, three-generational living, jealousy, early parenthood, and for a few, the beginning of a long-term satisfying relationship based on trust, respect and caring. The author explores the attitudes toward marriage of more than 3,000 teenagers from across the country. The goal of this work is to assist professionals and other caregivers in understanding the world of teenagers who settle into a relationship, often before they have developed their own identities.

Articles

BASSOFF, BETTY Z. and ORTIZ, ELIZABETH THOMPSON
Teen women: disparity between cognitive values and anticipated life events
Child Welfare, March/April 1984, 63(2), 125-138

Data from a study of teen values show conflicts between values teens say they hold and their behavior. The authors try to show why this is so and suggest ways to support teens' positive values.

BOYER, SHERRY
Peer ears
Children Today, July/August 1984, 13(4), 21-23

A program at a high school in Champaign, Illinois, called Peer Ears is described. The program is run by students who have been trained to offer listening, support and alternatives to other students with problems. The focus is on talking out, not acting out. Peer Ears are not expected to solve problems but to assist students in handling their own.

DRYFOOS, JOY G.
A new strategy for preventing unintended teenage childbearing
Family Planning Perspectives, July/August 1984, 16(4), 193-195

Many high-risk teenagers are not being reached by the wide range of programs in sex and family life education, contraception, and abortion counseling and services that are available. A new approach, proposed in this article, assumes that the social and welfare needs of disadvantaged adolescents must be addressed before the need for the standard sex education and family planning services that work so well for advantaged young people.

GIBBS, JEWELLE TAYLOR
Black adolescents and youth: an endangered species
American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, January 1984 54(1), 6-21

An analysis of major social indicators shows that black youth are relatively worse off in the 1980s than they were in 1960 in rates of unemployment, delinquency, substance abuse, teenage pregnancy and suicide. Collaborative efforts among social service agencies, community organizations, and parents to develop preventive approaches to these interrelated problems are urged, and a national policy for children and families is called for.

MANNING, M. LEE
Three myths concerning adolescence
Adolescence, Winter 1983, 18(72), 823-829

This paper examines relevant literature from the seventeenth century to the present regarding myths about adolescence. The findings do not support the following three contentions: contemporary adolescence is a time of rebellious, antisocial and unacceptable behavior; the concept of adolescence has been presented throughout history; there is a generation gap between adolescents and their parents. Belief in these myths can affect the way professionals deal with adolescents. Debunking of these myths will allow professionals who work with adolescents to maintain objectivity.

NEWMAN, JOAN
Adolescents: why they can be so obnoxious
Adolescence, Fall 1985, 20(79), 636-646

Explains that adolescents who are intelligent, reasonable and well-adjusted periodically behave in an obnoxious manner because their competencies develop unevenly. A review of teenagers' incompetencies includes examples of situations and the obnoxious behavior which results from both the incompetencies and the lack of understanding adults have of the developmental aspect of these behaviors.

MALE INVOLVEMENT

Articles

CLARK, SAMUEL D., JR., ZABIN, LAURIE and HARDY, JANET B.
Sex, contraception and parenthood: experience and attitudes among urban black young men
Family Planning Perspectives, March/April 1984, 16(2), 77-82

A study of black adolescent males attending an inner-city junior and senior high school in Baltimore revealed findings concerning experience and attitudes about sex, contraception and parenthood. The data suggest that education on the implications of early childbearing and availability of alternatives to early parenthood may be as important for such teenagers as family planning services.

ELSTER, ARTHUR B.
Teenage fathers
Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, November 1984, 18(11), 68+

This brief guide addresses three topics regarding teenage fathers: the reasons for counseling young fathers, specific problems of teenage fathers, and how to involve young fathers in clinic services. While many of the problems teen fathers face are experienced by new fathers of any age, the teenage fathers' developmental level and their premature transition to parenthood cause unique dilemmas. The best way to reach a young father is by obtaining the cooperation of the pregnant girl.

FINKEL, MADELON LUBIN and FINKEL, DAVID J.
Male adolescent sexual behavior, the forgotten partner: a review
Journal of School Health, November 1983, 53(9), 544-547

After years of focusing attention on the female's ability and responsibility to manage her reproductive behavior, the male is finally beginning to receive notice and attention. Today, reliance on vasectomies, the condom and withdrawal account for 25 percent of the contraceptive use among couples, and trend statistics point to an increased interest among

selected populations in the use of barrier methods that require partner cooperation for effective use. The growing consensus among researchers and planners is that it is now crucial to research the adolescent male.

VAZ, ROSALIND, SMOLEN, PAUL and MILLER, CHARLENE
Adolescent pregnancy; involvement of the male partner
Journal of Adolescent Health Care, December 1983, 4(4), 246-250

The role played by the male partner in an adolescent pregnancy was investigated. Questionnaires were completed by the male partners of 41 adolescent females who continued their pregnancy to term and attended an optional education program. The male role was assessed in regard to an ongoing relationship with the mother, family involvement in the pregnancy, decision-making about the outcome of the pregnancy, involvement with a health care professional and the seeking of contraceptive information. The study indicates that the male partner is often forgotten in dealing with the pregnant adolescent. Involvement of the prospective father in the pregnancy may not only be supportive to the mother, but may have potential benefits to the child.

WILLIAM-McCOY, JANICE E. and TYLER, FORREST B.
Selected psychosocial characteristics of black unwed adolescent fathers
Journal of Adolescent Health Care, January 1985, 6(1), 12-16

Adolescent fathers and nonfathers were compared as to their belief in a sense of personal control and responsibility for their own lives; ability to optimistically trust others; taking an active orientation to life's demands and problems; and family. Results suggest that adolescent fathers are usually older, more likely to have been born out-of-wedlock, and less trusting than nonfathers. The implications for casework with adolescent fathers are discussed.